

Democratic Ticket for Congress!

Election first, Thursday in August next.

FIRST DISTRICT:
HON. HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck.
SECOND DISTRICT:
HON. THOMAS RUFFIN, of Wayne.
THIRD DISTRICT:
HON. WARREN WINSLOW, of Cumberland.
FOURTH DISTRICT:
HON. L. O. B. BRANCH, of Wake.
FIFTH DISTRICT:
STEPHEN E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
SIXTH DISTRICT:
ALFRED M. SCALES, Jr., Esq., of Rockingham.
SEVENTH DISTRICT:
HON. BURTON CRAIGIE, of Rowan.
EIGHTH DISTRICT:
HON. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of Buncombe.

33- This is an odd sort of world, generally speaking, that is to say, the movements of the people on it are odd, and some not a little ridiculous. As for instance:—

Sometimes since the inaugural address of Governor Walker of Kansas reached the people and press of the South. We recollect well when we saw it first. We read it over carefully—we liked some parts of it. We found that Gov. Walker fully recognized the authority of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas, and avowed his determination to execute its laws.—We found that he counseled harmony, conciliation and obedience to law—that he explained fully the principle of self-directing action, applicable to Kansas, in common with the other Territories. All this we liked. But we found also an argument against the adaptation of Kansas for Slave labor, totally out of place in such an address; we also found that while recognizing the authorities and laws of the Territory, he had gone out of his way to say that, unless the constitution of Kansas should be submitted to a certain vote, it ought to be and would be rejected by Congress. Now, the laws of Kansas, recognized by Gov. Walker, have the whole control of this matter, and not Gov. Walker. These things struck us at once. We never dreamed for a moment that Mr. Walker's instructions had anything to do with his argument against slavery. They had not. The published instructions show that, as they show also that his remarks about congressional rejection, and all that, were extra-judicial, if we may apply that term. The same things struck nearly every editor at the South, and nearly all gave expression to their feelings of dissent, mildly, yet firmly; so general, indeed, was this expression, because so natural, that it looked almost like the result of pre-concert. It came from the staunchest and most conservative national Democrats, who sought no undue advantage for the South—to whom disunion would be a dire alternative only preferable to subjugation.

How has this course been responded to? In what spirit has it been met by a certain class of journalists? Has any effort been made to show that these apparently natural complaints are unfounded? No, indeed—nothing of the kind. The natural up-rising of Southern Democratic feeling has been elegantly denominated "conspiracy" by the Richmond Enquirer, now unfortunately mismanaged, while antagonism is sought to be raised between Virginia and the other Democratic States of the South. The Washington Union, half cajoling and half threatening, has sought to stifle freedom of expression by denouncing sound national men as disunionists, and reading the Democratic State Conventions of Georgia and Mississippi out of the party.

God forbid that the great national organization of the Democratic party should be cut asunder or paralyzed by divisions. It is the only hope of the Union under the Constitution. We do most sincerely trust that the efforts of these foolish and arrogant writers be organs may be defeated—that their attempts to drive off the bone and sinew of the party may fail.—We warm to the very name of the party—we glory in its principles—we rejoice in the noble stand taken by its true members at the North. We know that they want nothing that is not right—we would not respect them if they could submit to anything that is wrong. Let us have fair play in Kansas. That is all. If the true, lawful people of Kansas, decide against slavery, we have not a word to say. If they decide for it, we shall rejoice without undue triumph.

We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Buchanan does not endorse those features in Governor Walker's message to which we object, although he thinks that the circumstances call for a larger allowance being made for Mr. Walker, than we are willing to make. More than this. The Union speaks for itself and not for the President, and all the thunder of those who would speak *ex cathedra*, are simply bogus.

33- Few people here will object to the abstract right of "the people" of Kansas to vote upon the constitution to be framed by their delegates in convention in September next. That is a matter for that people themselves to decide upon, acting in a legal and proper manner, through their legal and constituted authorities. The constitution may be submitted to "the people," or it may not, just as said people choose. But who are "the people" to whom this constitution can fairly be submitted?

The Washington Union and its followers seem to regard as factionists, disunionists, rascals, those Democrats who object to Walker's threat of congressional rejection and his opposition, unless the constitution be submitted to all the inhabitants of Kansas.—It is not long since the Washington Union held the following language:

"The Democratic, conservative portion of the country will regard as 'the people' of Kansas, only such as are now uniting to frame a form of government in accordance with the provisions of law, and not those who are seeking to paralyze the popular will, by illegal subterfuges, and the quibbles of fanaticism. Whatever the Constitution may be, whether recognizing or excluding slavery, or silent in regard to the institution—it will be viewed as the expression of the will of the people of Kansas, as those who frame it will act under the Federal Constitution, and in a manner recognized by the organic law."

Now that was the right sort of talking. The organic law of the Territory places the whole matter of the qualifications of voters in the hands of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, and that Assembly has passed a law excluding no law-abiding man—imposing no conditions irreconcilable with any man's freedom of opinion. We agree with the Union that the persons who comply with this law, constitute the people of Kansas, and not those who are seeking to paralyze the popular will, by illegal subterfuges, and the quibbles of fanaticism. If it be meant by Gov. Walker, that the constitution should be submitted to all the legally qualified citizens of Kansas, we see no reason why the suggestion should not be adopted as a suggestion—not yielded to as a threat. If it is meant that the election laws of Kansas should be so annulled and abrogated, as to leave the final decision of the question in the hands of those who are and have been seeking to paralyze the popular will, by illegal subterfuges, and the quibbles of fanaticism, then we say never—under no circumstances—and we take the Washington Union to bear us out.

To the Democrats of the Third District.
But about two weeks remain between this day and the day of election. On Thursday, August sixth, the people of the State will be called upon to vote in their respective districts and counties, for eight representatives in Congress—one from each District, also for Clerks of the different Courts—also to decide by their votes whether or not the Free Suffrage Amendment shall become a part of the Constitution of the State.

So far, there is no opposition to Hon. Warren Winslow, the Candidate for re-election to Congress from this district. We do not suppose that there will be any opposition. We have as good an opinion of mankind as most people, but still, it appears to us that there is some truth in the saying that "white folks are uncertain." The best way to guard against all uncertainties—against all chances of anything being sprung upon the eve of the election, is to bring out a full Democratic vote. We don't know that any secret move will be made—we accuse nobody of desiring to make it—but, when proper watch and ward is kept, surprise becomes impossible. Without such, there is never perfect assurance of safety. Remember the first Thursday in August. Give a full vote for the Democratic candidates and Free Suffrage.

We need not say that the same remarks will apply to the other Districts throughout the State, and we earnestly press upon the attention of the Democrats wherever our paper reaches, to be up and doing. Give a full vote. Retain the strength you have, and gain as much more as you can. The chances are fair for an undivided delegation. We think that the Democrats can by a proper effort carry the whole State. We can only hope that they may.

Never yield to apathy. Never be content to rest on your oars. Keep working. Nothing is beyond risk until it has been secured. It can only be secured by effort.—Daily Journal of the 21st inst.

Our Contemporaries.
After the heated and arduous contests of the past few years, in which we bore an active if not a prominent or efficient part, we promised to ourselves a season of comparative quietude and immunity from such contests and struggles, and shall certainly do as little as we reasonably can in the way of getting into unnecessary controversies of any kind. Just as we were about getting off week before last, for a very few days absence from our heated sanctum, we noticed a piece in the Fayetteville Carolinian, having evident reference to the Journal, to which for a few moments we felt like replying. But we had then no time, and we have now no inclination. We let that and many other such things pass. Satisfied with being right ourselves, we care little for indulging the desires of others of our own party who may choose to squabble with us on that account. We simply pass on. Our indisposition to present controversy is rendered doubly strong when the opponent is found in the ranks of the Democracy.

By the way, about the same time—that is about the 11th inst., we noticed that the Wilmington Herald seemed disposed to draw a contrast between the position occupied by the Raleigh Standard and the Wilmington Journal, upon certain points. The Standard is able to take care of itself, and it is no part of the duty of the Journal to establish a coincidence of opinion between it and the Standard, as little as it is to create any unnecessary breach or variance, a thing to be avoided by Democrats. As a mere matter of fact, however, we think the Herald was totally in error. So far as Kansas is concerned, the Standard and Journal fully agree in deprecating the course adopted by Governor Walker in proceeding in his official address to argue the great question of slavery in Kansas—a question for the free judgment of the people themselves. Also in regard to another matter—the question as to the right of the Governor to utter an implied threat of congressional rejection of the Constitution of Kansas, unless the people should choose to pursue a particular course. On neither of these points, so far as we know, is there any difference between the Standard and Journal.—Certainly, in our own minds there is neither doubt nor question of the propriety of our course. We are neither ultraists, disunionists nor disorganizers, neither are we submissionists. A point may be reached when the union of the South will be above and beyond all other union, the organization of the South above all other organization. In the Union the organization of the Democratic party is the only national tie left for the hopes of the patriot to hang upon. That gone and we see nothing behind. Every sacrifice of principle to expediency must weaken that organization. It can never strengthen it. The bold and manly position of Frank Pierce, stemmed the tide—saved the party and the country—and although he sacrificed himself in the cause, his course alone elected James Buchanan.

There may be ultraists at the South—there are those who go too far in all sections and at all times, but it is the sublime of folly to class all those who choose to use plain language, to denounce what is plainly wrong, as wrong, with malefactors, traitors and disorganizers. Two and two make four, neither more nor less, no matter who asserts anything to the contrary—no matter how loudly and vehemently such contrary assertion is made, by what high authority it is backed up or by what high-sounding name it is disguised.

Let us look a little later. The Herald says that Mr. Clingman is reported to have made a speech recently at Asheville in which he advocated doctrines which are not Democratic. So far, this is mere report. We have no hesitation in saying that we could not recognize as a Democrat any man holding such views, although were we in the Mountain District, we should certainly vote for Mr. Clingman even with such views, knowing that he could be no worse in this respect than his opponents, while on all others he would be infinitely preferable.

33- Yesterday, as the Schooner Bennett Flanner was going down the river, and about ten miles from town, the Captain heard some knocking in the hold, whereupon he had the hatches taken off, and found under the deck a negro fellow named "Burton," belonging to T. D. Walker, Esq., of this place, who had secreted himself there with the view of getting off to New York. The boy was nearly dead and could not have survived many hours longer. He afterwards stated that there was another boy in the hold named Mordecai, belonging to R. K. Bryan, Esq., but although diligent search has been made, he has not been found. If there now, he is, in all probability, dead from the fumes of the Spirits Turpentine, of which there was a quantity in the hold.—Burton was brought up to town.

33- We notice that the papers outside of the State, when referring to the recent melancholy death of Professor Mitchell of the University of North Carolina, say that Mr. Mitchell was State Geologist.—This is a mistake. The name of the State Geologist is said to be Emmons. We hear of a man by that name, in some distant locality, now and then. He hasn't died of his exertions yet.

SHARP BLOW.—Yesterday, about one o'clock, quite a tornado swept over us, tearing and ripping up things generally. It broke off the old China tree at our corner—not much of a feat, though, for the old fellow was nearly gone, and it was as much as he could do to hold his head up.—Daily Journal 21st inst.

33- It is not a very serious matter, but we may as well set the Herald right about our position with reference to the constitution of Kansas being submitted to the popular vote. We have never contended that a submission of the constitution of Kansas to the popular vote was necessary, according to Democratic principle and policy, but we have contended that we could see no objection to it, if the proper authorities of Kansas saw proper to order it. The precedents, as we have stated before this time, are both ways, and if the people of Kansas, acting legally, through their constituted authorities, choose to submit it to the law-abiding citizens of the Territory, we cannot object, without denying to them what we are going to take for ourselves on the 1st Thursday of next month. This must come from the free motion of the people of Kansas, legally made, and the vote must be in accordance with the election laws of Kansas, legally enacted—not the result of outside pressure. On the contrary, should the constitution not be so submitted, neither principle nor precedent would be violated, although, upon the whole, we think it would be better that it should be submitted—we mean more expedient—this, however, being a mere matter of private opinion, involving no question of principle.

33- We publish to-day the proclamation of Gov. Walker to the people of the city of Lawrence, warning them against persisting in their illegal and treasonable course, and avowing his determination to sustain and enforce the laws of the territory at all hazards. It gives us pleasure to add our hearty approval of the whole proclamation. It looks as though the actions of Governor Walker were about to redeem the weakness of the language into which he was led by his desire to remove all possible excuse for resistance to law, on the part of the Free Soilers. Mr. Walker has by this time learned that these people do not want to be satisfied, and will not be satisfied, and that conciliation to them is casting pearls before swine. Having found out his error, he can now act in a manner worthy of his reputation, and may redeem the mistakes into which he has been led, less by wrong intention than an over-desire to conciliate.

33- As we thought, the report that Mr. Clingman had, at Asheville, avowed himself a Land Distributionist, turns out to be without foundation. Mr. Clingman goes for raising no more revenue than necessary for the economical administration of the government, and if a surplus accidentally arises, then he would deposit it among the States. To this matter of deposit we have already stated our objections—objections just as strong as against distribution, were it not that the one is defended on the plea of necessity, while the other is avowed as a premeditated scheme for robbing the Treasury.

LARGE SNAKE.—On the 11th inst., Mrs. Murrell, wife of Mr. J. P. Murrell, residing on Hood's Creek, in Brunswick County, killed a rattlesnake, measuring 6 feet 4 inches in length, 20 inches round the body, 3½ inches across the head, and having fangs 1 inch above and clear of the flesh. He was measured some four or five hours after having been killed. He had only nine rattles, which were whitish, and apparently full of holes as if something had been eating them—some insect, probably, or as if they were decaying with age. Persons who saw the snake, think that it must have been at least 20 to 30 years of age. The neighbors think that they have noticed the tracks of the same old fellow around the neighborhood for some 11 or 12 years past.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The Clinton Independent says that the examination of the students of this school commenced on the 15th, and closed on the 16th inst. The classes generally acquitted themselves with much credit to their teachers. The following young ladies received diplomas:—Kate H. Jernan, Margaret Ray, Kate W. Micks, Ann M. Kirby, Romelia Ferrel, and the following received the gold medals won only by the highest grade of Scholarship: Mary E. Beaman, Roena M. Lee, Kate H. Jernan.

The Independent speaks in terms of warm, and we feel certain, deserved praise of the address delivered by A. A. McKoy, Esq.

33- We learn that Coroner Hartsfield held an inquest yesterday over the body of an old negro belonging to Mr. Isham West. The negro was found dead yesterday, on or about the premises where he had been living. He had been in bad health for some time, and there was nothing to create any suspicion of violence. Verdict.—Death by the visitation of Providence.—Daily Journal 21st inst.

FIRE.—We learn that, on Sunday night last, the distillery of J. B. Pigford & Co., on Sills Creek, near Hanover County, was burned, and a quantity of Crude Turpentine, Rosin, and some Spirits Turpentine consumed. Damages about fifteen hundred dollars.—Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

TAX ON BANK STOCK.—We certainly have occasion to confess, that it is a hard matter to understand what is law in North Carolina. Perhaps it is not to be expected that laymen like ourselves should know; yet we are all bound to pay taxes to the best of our understanding of these indefinite and contradictory laws, unassisted generally by any authoritative exposition of them, either by those who make them without understanding them, or by the law officers of the State. The laws are so framed that conscientious men pay more than is perhaps required of them, whilst corrupt men are furnished with pretexts to avoid the payment of even what is right. The Legislature thus oppresses the honest man, and tempts the dishonest to practice dishonesty.

But where there is an authoritative exposition of any portion of the Revenue Laws, it is the duty of all to abide by it. We recently published the substance of an opinion of an eminent lawyer to the effect that dividends on Cape Fear Bank stock are not required to be given in this year for taxation; and that, in a private opinion, the dividends of the Bank of the State are not taxable because the Bank is operating under a charter granted long before the tax on dividends was laid, and that it was only subject to the tax laid on its stock by the charter.

The Supreme Court, however, in the case of "The State, to the use of the Public Treasurer, vs. Petway," decided at the last term, has settled that when the State had no right to increase the tax fixed by the charter on each share of bank stock, (though the Court says it has that right,) yet the stock, and the dividends on the stock, are entirely different things, and the State has an undoubted right to tax the latter as well as the former. The Legislature having exercised that right, the Court gave judgment against Petway, thus requiring him to pay the tax on his dividends on stock in the Bank of Wilmington, and so far as we can see, the stockholders in every bank of the State are equally bound by that decision.

In giving the opinion of the Court, Judge Battle showed that it is sustained by Chief Justice Taney's opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Ohio Ins. and Trust Co. vs. Debolt; and by other decisions. "Supported by reason, and confirmed by authority," he "states it with confidence as the law of this and all similar cases."

[Fay. Observer.]

We are informed that there is an error in the above. It is the Commercial Bank of this place whose stock and dividends were liable to taxation, and not the Bank of Wilmington, which, at the time of the decision above referred to, had paid no dividend.

We have good legal authority for stating, that under the Charter the dividends of the Bank of Wilmington are not taxable, except under the Act of the General Assembly; and therefore are to be listed on the 1st April next.

The attention of the stockholders in this Bank is directed to section II. of the Charter, second proviso therein contained.—Herald.

Four Days Later from Europe.
New York, July 19.—The steamers Vanderbilt and Atlantic, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., have arrived.

The Canada arrived out on the 6th.

The revolutionary attempt on Spain has been suppressed.

The attempted insurrection in Italy was directed against the King of Naples and the Pope, not with a view to any particular form of government, but merely to get rid of the Bourbons and to expel the Austrians from Italy.

The second elections in Paris resulted in all three of the opposition candidates being successful.

The revolutionary movement at Naples has been suppressed.

There were tokens of discontent in the south of Spain.

In the English Parliament Mr. Roebuck's motion to abolish the Irish Lord Lieutenantcy was defeated by a large majority.

A Russian steamer, under the English flag, had sunk several vessels in the Cossackian sea ports after taking out their merchandise.

The elections for the new Belgian Chamber was progressing favorably for the liberal party.

The flow of gold into the Bank of England continued to be very large.

Breadstuffs were declining in the French market. The harvests in France are most productive.

The Bank of England was expected to lower the rate of discount on Thursday week. There have been great fluctuations in American securities.

The Manchester cloth market was flat. Yarns were very low.

Several failures at Blackburn are reported. Liabilities not large.

In the English House of Commons the government was twice defeated on a motion to amend the prelate bill.

The three hundred Sepoys who got away from Lucknow had been nearly all killed by the Punjalis.

The province of Juen, in Spain, was in a state of fermentation. The mail between Seville and Madrid was stopped by a large body of armed men and the official correspondence seized and burned. The insurgents were subsequently routed by a strong detachment of the civil guard.

More friendly relations between Russia and Austria seem probable.

Advices from Teheran state that Wm. Murray, the British minister, had demanded that a regiment of the Indian army should accompany him in the entry of Teheran, but the Persian government refused.

No later advices have been received from India, but a letter published in the Times says that the 4th regiment of native infantry having refused to lay down their arms were out to pieces.

Later from Port-au-Prince.

Roston, July 18.—The Brig R. W. Packer, Capt. Minto, had been nearly all killed by the Punjalis.

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A Duel Prevented—Parties, General Mitchell and Captain Boyd—Arrest and Sound Organs—Great Excitement.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from St. Joseph, Mo., under date of July 8th says:

I have just returned from Doniphan, K. T., where I was induced to go yesterday morning, to see what little influence I could exert towards the pacification of a sudden and aggravated hostility which has just arisen amongst its citizens. I will give you a brief statement of all the facts as I gathered them from both parties.

On Saturday, the 4th of July, there was a festival in Doniphan, to which the whole country was invited. For some unknown reason, the Free Soil party chose to absent themselves. Capt. John R. Floyd, a South Carolinian by birth but now a practicing lawyer of that town, delivered an oration, in the course of which he made some allusion to those who would not participate in a patriotic celebration of the anniversary of our independence.

On Monday, the 6th, General Mitchell, of the Free Soil party called upon Capt. Boyd at his office, to demand an explanation of his allusion. Capt. Boyd told General Mitchell that he did not know him, and could not recognize his right to an explanation. General Mitchell informed him who he was, and that he was a Free Soiler.

General Mitchell replied that he was there in command against the d-d out-throats, murderers and robbers. Capt. Boyd asked him what he meant, and upon receiving no prompt and satisfactory answer, he struck General Mitchell a violent blow with his fist, which landed in the forehead, and sent him reeling against the wall. The party of about the same age and size—both young and strong.

Mitchell walked directly off and sent a challenge to Boyd to meet him in mortal combat. Boyd accepted, and chose muskets as the weapons and forty paces as the distance. It was arranged that they should meet that evening at the past six o'clock.

They were both armed on the ground, the distance measured, the principals stationed, and the word about to be given, when the civil officers appeared and arrested them. They were required to enter into bonds.

The following opinions have been delivered since our last report:

By NASH, C. J. In the State v. White, from Chowan, declaring that there is error. Also, in Pugh v. Neale, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mayo v. Garmen, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Bynum v. Rogers, from Chatham, affirming the judgment. Also, De ex dem Giles v. Palmer, from Orange, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff.

By PARSONS, J. In State v. David, from Pitt, de clarating that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court in the case of David v. Gooch, from Warren, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Joyce v. Buchanan, from Stokes, affirming the judgment. Also, in Cotten v. Davis, from Chatham, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Wheeler, in Equity, v. Piper, from Wake, plea allowed, but plaintiffs may file replication and go to the hearing on the question of the truth. Also, in McLean, in Equity, v. Hardin, from Alamance, dismissing the bill.

By BATTLE, J. In Dupree v. Dupree, from Edgecombe, judgment affirmed. Also, in Warbritton v. Savage, from Edgecombe, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in N. C. Rail Road Company v. Leach, from Johnston, judgment affirmed. Also, in Hamlin v. Riddle, from Randolph, de claring the city of Troy has a right to a franchise for a bridge for plaintiff.

Also, in Beatty v. Cronly, from New Hanover, decretal order affirmed. Also, in Garrison, Ex'r v. Eb, in equity, from Beaufort, child entitled to 3 and wife to 1.

American Wines.

The American grape crop is becoming something of an institution in our country. In the Great West, especially in Ohio and Missouri, thousands of acres are set apart for the cultivation of the vine, and large quantities of wine are manufactured annually. It has been demonstrated by numerous experiments that our native grapes produce wines as good as any of the foreign varieties, and that we are aware of the people of Ohio and Missouri of this fact, that most of them prefer their own to the best imported brands.

One of the reasons why the importation of foreign wines is so large, is because of the quantity of wine produced in this country, and the fact that it is being sold at a lower price than the foreign wines. The soil and the climate of several of our States are very favorable to the cultivation of the grape, and we think that not many years hence the importation of foreign wines will cease entirely.

Missouri, a whole county is chiefly devoted to the raising of grapes, with the sole view of manufacturing them into wine; while a company has been formed there, with a large capital, to manufacture, bottle, and export the wine made in Missouri to the best in Ohio.

The vineyards around Cincinnati are extending rapidly every year; one horticulturist alone, as we learn from a contemporary, has cuttings of the grape, and we think that all this, there are a number of Ohio brands much prized by those who have qualified the juice of the grape in sunny France, on the banks of the Rhine and Danube. The brands of Mr. Wm. Taylor, and some others, have a very high reputation in the market.

The soil and the climate of several of our States are very favorable to the cultivation of the grape, and we think that not many years hence the importation of foreign wines will cease entirely.

Missouri, a whole county is chiefly devoted to the raising of grapes, with the sole view of manufacturing them into wine; while a company has been formed there, with a large capital, to manufacture, bottle, and export the wine made in Missouri to the best in Ohio.

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Davidson College Commencement.

Last week we availed ourselves of the comparative lull in matters political and commercial to make a brief run off to the western part of the State, on the occasion of the commencement at Davidson College in Mecklenburg county, some twenty miles North West of Charlotte, situated on a high, healthy ridge, and surrounded by noble groves of oak. The College has, we believe, six professorships and something like one hundred and twenty students, a large number of whom seemed to us to hail from the States South of us—fully one-half, we think, if not more. Four sessions constitute the course, but graduation does not necessarily follow—proficiency, and not time, determines the standing of students and the classes in which they are placed.

The institution is a Presbyterian one, and is, we think, managed by the Concord Presbytery, as Trustees. A large bequest was recently made to it in the will of the late Maxwell Chambers, of Salisbury, in this State. There is some difficulty about the power of the College, under its charter, to avail itself of the whole amount, but still enough will, in any event, be secured, to place the institution on a very solid pecuniary basis.

The college buildings are detached, and neither large nor striking in an architectural view, but appear to be convenient enough, and the chapel and halls of the two societies are very handsome rooms. The foundations are being dug for a very large new building, with some six or seven hundred feet front.

On Wednesday the 15th inst., the ceremonies in the Chapel were opened by prayer from the Rev. Mr. Grier, of Wilmington, after which the Valedictory before the Philanthropic class was delivered by D. J. DeVane, of New Hanover, and the Response by M. M. McBride, of Richmond County, N. C. Both were highly creditable efforts. That of Mr. DeVane struck us, especially, by its maturity and originality of thought, its clear and consecutive arrangement, and its apt and forcible delivery. We confess to a feeling approaching to surprise. It was the effort of a full and thoughtful man, rather than such as might have been expected from a mere student, just starting into life, and it was as plainly the effort of the man himself.

After a recess of a few minutes, the discourse of people again assembled to listen to the annual oration before the two Literary Societies, by M. B. Smith, Esq., of Wilmington, who had selected for his subject "The Province, the Failure and the Success of the Scholar." Mr. Smith's oration occupied something over an hour in the delivery, during which time it received the earnest and undivided attention of a very large audience. After gracefully acknowledging the compliment paid him, an honor the more highly appreciated because unsought and unexpected, Mr. Smith proceeded immediately to the consideration of his subject, dwelling upon the advantages conferred by education—the prizes offered as the reward of the successful scholar—the corresponding obligations imposed, and the duties incumbent upon him in his relations to society.

He next turned to the causes upon which depended the failure or success of his career in life, partly influenced by adventitious circumstances, but mainly controlled by himself—mainly the results of his own rightly directed energies, perseveringly exerted, and judiciously concentrated upon the pursuit or profession selected as the business of his life. Upon these or upon the want of them, his fortunes must depend far more than upon any merely fortuitous circumstances—far more than upon any real or fancied genius, which genius might prove to be a good servant, but would certainly turn out to be a very bad master, carrying those who relied upon it, alone, boasting into battle, yet deserting them at the very first wound. He cited the most eminent instances in literature, in statesmanship, in all the walks of life in which greatness had been achieved, to show that the greatest were the most laborious, and that no real greatness had ever been achieved without great labor, while, without any great store of what the world calls genius, men had achieved high usefulness and lasting reputation. He warned his young friends that any position attained, any reputation gained, by wrong, or by false seeming, must prove a mockery, and, like dead sea fruit, turn to ashes in their grasp. In the eager pursuit of gain, in the struggle after station or position, the finer sensibilities of the mind must not be left neglected or uncultivated, else life would become a barren waste and honors but an empty name.

In conclusion he turned to the dark cloud now impending over the land. It remained for the educated mind of the country, for the young men just emerging from her colleges and seminaries, to say whether that cloud should be dissipated or confirmed—to them the direction of the future must mainly be committed—upon their course, momentous issues must depend for solution. It was for them to act in manner worthy of their destinies, of their opportunities, and of their responsibilities.

Of course our sketch is made hurriedly and meagerly, giving a very inadequate idea of what appeared to us, to be an able, impressive and thoughtful address. From the expression of opinion by those whose age, position and experience gave weight to their views, we were confirmed in the impression we had conceived.

On Wednesday afternoon the Valedictory Address before the European Society was delivered by H. H. Banks, of El Dorado, Arkansas, and the Response by D. A. Townsend, of Marion District, S. C.; we did not enjoy the pleasure of hearing these addresses, but have heard them highly spoken of, particularly that of Mr. Banks who graduated with high distinction. The Anniversary Oration of the Society was delivered by A. M. Ragle, Esq., of Taylorsville, N. C.

At night, addresses were delivered by Representatives from the two Societies, three on each side. The efforts were very respectable, but not particularly marked in any way. During the evening the village was illuminated, lamps suspended from the trees, and other manifestations made indicative of a gala night. Thursday was, strictly speaking, commencement day. After prayer, the first business was the inauguration of W. C. Kerr, A. M., as Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology. As marking the denominational character of the institution, we may mention that three questions were propounded to the new professor to which affirmative answers were required. Do you believe in the Christian Religion? Do you believe in the doctrines of the Presbyterian Church as existing in the United States? Will you teach none others? These may not be the precise words, but they gave the meaning with sufficient accuracy. We were assured by the students that no attempt is made to force any doctrines of any particular Church upon them, still we could see no necessary connection between Chemistry and Calvinism, and the obligation to teach no other doctrines than those of the Presbyterian Church, struck us a little strangely, as we saw no necessity for the mixing of any merely doctrinal points with the studies under the Professor's charge. This was only the impression made upon us, which we give without comment. The institution has a perfect right to adopt any rule

of the kind it pleases, and no one is deceived, as its Presbyterian character is plainly avowed. We merely remark, we do not complain.

Next came the "Latin Salutatory" by H. H. Banks, of Arkansas. This address was delivered with marked distinctness of enunciation, and we learn from those whose Latin has better sired of late days than ours, that it exhibited not only an intimate acquaintance with the idiomatic structure of that language, but was in itself admirable as a composition.

The "Philosophical Oration" was delivered by Jas. H. Emerson, of Selma, Alabama. The subject was the Plurality of Worlds, and it was discussed in a masterly manner. There was a finish—a completeness throughout, with occasional evidences of strong originality of thought indicating a power of combined analysis and speculation, not common even among those of enlarged experience—still less so among the youthful, just escaping from shackles of the Academy. Mr. Emerson has also a very pleasing delivery—a manner worthy of his matter.

The next Oration was by Thos. J. Bailey, of Iredell county, N. C., subject, "The Extension of Territory." Mr. Banks, of El Dorado, Arkansas, then delivered an address on "Modern Irem," which spangled with wit and stirred up the audience vastly. The manner like the matter was lively and spirited.

Degrees were then conferred upon the members of the graduating class, a very small one, owing to a total cessation of the students some year or two ago, which wholly broke up that class.

The Valedictory address before the two Societies was delivered by D. J. DeVane, of New Hanover County. We have before alluded to Mr. DeVane's Valedictory before the Philanthropic Society. His closing address before the two Societies was marked by the same characteristics, but in a still higher degree.

Prayer and Benediction closed the exercises of the commencement, and the connection of the graduates with their Alma Mater. Rev. Dr. Lacy, the President of the College, in his parting address, seemed much moved, and paid a high and merited compliment to the small band of graduates. We were very favorably impressed by their personality, and by their mental proficiency, as exhibited on the stand. The students generally appear to be a very clever body of young men.

Charlotte.

For the first time for very many years we passed last week a few hours in the village of Charlotte. The place itself is pretty much the same—the population seems to have been a good deal changed. Either faces once known had become unfamiliar, or new ones had taken their places. Something of both we suppose.

The village is very unfortunately laid out, having, in fact, only two streets—Main or Fryer Street and College Street or Avenue. The others are mere alleys between yards, narrow and unimproved. At and in the neighborhood of the point where the two streets intersect, there are some imposing and costly blocks of lofty building worthy of Broadway, but scarcely harmonizing with their location, and drawing attention to the unfinished village air of things beyond their immediate precincts. It would appear as though the speculative spirit had been infused into the minds of our Charlotte friends at the same time that the "rest of mankind" were suffering from a similar disease, otherwise it would be difficult to account for the erection of vast four story buildings, where so much ground remains uncultivated, upon which equally serviceable buildings, for all useful purposes, might have been erected at a fraction of the cost of the tall ones there now. Lots, we understand, ran up to a preposterous price. Still the stores are very fine, there are evidences of energy and capital, and if the village, as a whole, is wanting in beauty, it is full of life, contains a fair proportion of clever people, and will be sure to recover from the temporary setback, under which every business community in the State is suffering.

At Charlotte we enjoyed the pleasure of meeting our friend, Wm. J. Yates, Esq., of the Western Democrat, formerly of the Fayetteville Carolinian. Mr. Yates is an excellent editor and a good Democrat, and his location at Charlotte will be a great gain to the Democratic party of the Seventh District. He seems to be highly pleased with his location. It suits him and he suits it. He will deserve success, and secure it, too, we trust.

From what we could learn by conversation with some gentlemen at Charlotte, we were led to believe that the prospects for a Mecklenburg subscription to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road, are rather slim, and not much certain about the Union County subscription. Our informants may have been mistaken, however. Charlotte, we think, would like the road to come to her, either from the East or West, but not to turn there. If the Eastern end is built, all right—then she don't want the West. If the Western end—then still better—she don't want the East.

The Railroad Routes.

After having recently passed over the North Carolina and Charlotte and South Carolina Roads, consulting with the Raleigh and Gaston Roads, the Upper Route, we are forced to the conclusion that no very serious competition need be dreaded by the lower or seaboard route. The number of through travelers passing between the North and South over that route, struck us as next to nothing, and as likely to continue so. We do not wish to run down the lines or the gentlemen connected with them, but simply to state what appears to us to be the facts of the case. Greater distance and a more crooked route will inevitably prevent the upper route competing with the lower in the matter of time, and in addition, the greater part of the Charlotte and South Carolina Road is laid with flat bar iron, upon which fast time cannot be made with safety or comfort, or without incurring a ruinous expense in keeping up the road way, an expense of such a character that Mr. Johnson, the personally—very clever president of that road, will not incur for no such purpose. We suppose it was hardly a fair average when we came down from Charlotte to Columbia in company with four other passengers, and no more, and not all of them through passengers of the upper route. It hardly appeared as though the success in taking travel from the seaboard route had equalled the effort put forth to achieve it.

As the North Carolina Road, or the "Central Road" as it is usually called, is certainly one of the most solidly built works in the country. Rather crooked, but still solid and expensive, fine brick depots and warehouses, it has or is getting to have, and shops with room and machinery sufficient for the requirements of every road in the State, present or prospective, and totally out of all proportion to any reasonably anticipated business on the Central Road. The exhibit of the President indicates something like \$160,000 profits for the year, over and above the actual working cost of the road, the great body of the payments of the year being charged to construction, as will, no doubt, be the case for years to come, until, in all probability, the cost of this three million road, which Major Gwynn prided himself on building within a few thousands of the estimate, will mount up to within a trifle of double the estimated amount. With a convenient construc-

tion account, upon which to saddle all extraordinary outlays, it is easy to make a very low showing of actual expenses, but the continued outlays, of which we see no immediate end, equally deplete the treasury of the company and the funds of the State, under one name as under another—equally demand the payment of oppressive taxes by a mercantile community, against whom an unfounded prejudice seems to prevail on the part of those whose road has been instrumental in imposing the greater part of this vast load, and the cry will be raised that Wilmington wants everything, when, in fact, all that Wilmington has ever received does not amount to a drop in the bucket. We think that all this unjust feeling against Wilmington is the result of misconception.

Free Suffrage.

Our readers cannot but be aware that a bill has passed both houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina to two successive sessions, first by a majority of three-fifths of all the members of both houses, and again by a majority of two-thirds of all the members. The object of that bill is to place all taxpayers throughout the State upon terms of equality in the matter of representation—to enable all free white citizens of North Carolina to vote for members of the Senate as well as of the House of Commons.

This is what is known as Free Suffrage. It is in the nature of an amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina. It has passed through the several stages of legislation necessary to give it effect. Two successive General Assemblies, chosen with this question before the people, have carried out the wishes of their constituents, by giving it, first, the three-fifths majority, and again the two-thirds majority, after the bill had been published in the papers of the State, and elections had been held, with that issue distinctly presented. About the real wish and desire of a vast majority of the voters of North Carolina, there can now remain no sort of doubt. About the expression of that wish, there may, however, be some carelessness or apathy.

On the 6th day of next month, at the time for the regular elections, the law requires that a poll shall be opened at each election precinct in every county in the State, for the purpose of taking the popular vote upon the ratification or rejection by the people, of the amendment already approved of by their representatives, by a vote of two to one and some to spare.

All those who believe that every free white citizen of North Carolina who pays taxes into the Treasury of the State, should be fully represented in the coordinate bodies which impose these taxes, and dispose of their proceeds, will deposit in the box provided for such purpose, at the polls, a ticket with the word "Approved," written or printed thereon. Those who hold a different opinion will vote a ticket with the words "Not approved" in a similar manner written or printed thereon.

This appears to us to be a question which resolves itself into very simple elements. No axiom of political science is more fully recognized than that which declares that taxation without representation is tyranny. It was a violation of the principle thus asserted, that gave the immediate impulse to the American Revolution. It was the levying of imposts unassented by Parliament that brought the head of Charles I. of England to the block. Unamended, the Constitution of North Carolina necessitates taxation without adequate representation. In towns and out of towns, hundreds and thousands of the free white tax payers of the State are only half represented in the Legislature by which they are taxed, and which disposes of the money paid by them. This is not right. The people of the State do not think it right. Their representatives have proceeded, in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, to do away with the inequality complained of. A bill amendatory of the Constitution has been passed. On the 6th of next month, the people at the polls will be called upon to say by their votes, whether this action of their representatives is "approved" or "not approved."

So far as the argument is concerned, so far as elections have shown the views of the people, we can entertain no doubt of their action, if they are sufficiently stirred up to poll anything like a full vote. The thing is demanded by the people, and will be done—better do it at once and be done with it. We think that we know the spirit of our farming and land-holding fellow-citizens too well to suppose for a moment that they will be governed by any narrow or exclusive feelings in this matter,—any desire to retain exclusive privileges to the exclusion of their fellow-citizens engaged in other pursuits. This matter has passed beyond the domain of mere politics. It has, from the first, exhibited a strength beyond and apart from the popularity of mere individuals, yet it has opponents, many of them, no doubt conscientious, who will honestly deposit their vote against it—others who may try to avail themselves of the public listlessness to obtain a snap judgment, opposed to the real wishes of the people. It is time for the friends of Free Suffrage to bestir themselves.

The Crops.

During a hurried trip last week to Charlotte and Davidson College, via the Wilmington and Weldon and the North Carolina Roads going, and the Charlotte and South Carolina, the Columbia Branch and the Wilmington and Manchester Road returning, we had some opportunity to see and enquire about the crops in several of the counties of this State and Districts of South Carolina. The wheat is all cut and nearly all garnered. About that we have heard but one account—that it is unusually fine, and the product must be far in advance of any previous year, as a much larger area than usual had been planted. The oats are very low, owing to the dry weather, but the heads will turn out about an average. Corn in most places West of Raleigh is very backward, but green and thrifty, with every prospect of turning out well. The recent rains have brought it into wonderfully. The corn in the East is fully three weeks ahead of that in the middle counties, with the prospect of a most abundant yield. Cotton is very backward, and no season, no matter how favorable hereafter, can bring it up to anything like an average. There is too poor a stand. The plants are altogether too scattering—too many of them have missed, and all are too late. Two-thirds of a crop, in the regions we have been or heard from, would, we think, be a very sanguine calculation. With an abundant food crop, the comparative failure of cotton will not be so much felt, as most probably the amount of money realized from the sale of what will be made, will pretty much equal that which would have been realized, had a superabundant crop been made.

WATER PROOF GLUE.—A perfectly water proof and exceedingly adhesive glue may be obtained by emerging common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original form; after which, it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil, assisted by a gentle heat, until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter, after which it may be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is applied. It dries immediately, and water will exert no action upon it. It is unnecessary to say for how many valuable purposes in the arts this application may be used. For cabinet makers it is important, as, being waterproof, when glued by the substance, will never fall off by exposure to the atmosphere. In ship building it will probably answer a valuable purpose, as it is infinitely more tenacious than common glue, and becomes impervious to water.

HOMICIDE.—On Saturday night last, in the neighborhood of 10 o'clock, a free negro fellow known as "Scott" or "Johnson," as he sometimes called himself, killed a slave named "Robert," the property of Mr. Thos. H. Lapeyre, now in California. The thing happened in the yard attached to the residence of Thomas H. Lane, Esq., who had forbidden Scott coming about his premises. The latter however was still in the habit of prowling around, and on the occasion in question, went into the yard and commenced making a noise, when Robert, who stayed at Mr. Lane's, ordered him off. He refused to go, and soon went into the house, where he and Robert clinched, when he, (Scott) having his knife in hand, struck at the deceased three times therewith, the last time severing the jugular and carotid, causing death in about forty minutes. The wound was 3 to 4 inches in length. Medical assistance was at hand, but, of course, unavailing. Scott was immediately arrested as was also a slave known as "Jack Dudley," the property of Mr. Alfred Dudley, who appears to be implicated in some way. Both are in jail.

Coroner Wood held an inquest over the body yesterday morning, and the jury found that the deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted on his throat, by a knife, in the hands of Scott, alias Johnson, encouraged on by Jack Dudley, a slave belonging to Mr. Alfred Dudley.

Scott appears to be a hard case. He was tried for murder some ten or twelve years since, but a pardon from the Governor saved his neck. Robert was a good, valuable servant.

POLITICS.—In Craigie's District, politics seem to be in abeyance. The same would appear to be the case in Clingman's District. There is no opposition to Craigie, and the same as none to Clingman. We had little chance of hearing anything from the fifth or Greensboro District. We saw a gentleman from the sixth District—represented in the last Congress by Mr. Puryear. He informed us that the friends of Mr. Scales, were in high hope—not over confident, but satisfied that success is within their grasp, and determined to put forth a proper effort to secure it. We have not seen a Robert J. Walker Democrat.

Our Relations with New Granada, &c. The Washington Union of the 10th inst., publishes the following intelligence, relative to our relations with the government of New Granada:

UNITED STATES STEAM FRIGATE ROANOKE, Aspinwall, June 25, 1857.

SIR: In the absence of the commander-in-chief, I have the honor to inform you that intelligence has this day been received (as I think from a reliable source) setting the most active and energetic of the speedy settlement of all the points at issue between our government and that of New Granada.

Nathan Kartrig, Esq., British Consul at Cartagena, has written to Captain Erskine, of our Britannic Majesty's ship Orion, now at this anchorage, as follows:

"BRITISH CONSULATE, Cartagena, June 20, 1857."

"Mr. Griffith writes me that instructions have been sent to the New Granadian minister at Washington to cede everything to the Americans, and to the governors of the littoral provinces, to communicate that fact to any ships-of-war which might be sent to the coast, and to the shores of New Granada with hostile intentions."

The acting United States consul at Aspinwall (Mr. A. Murrell) also writes me, in confirmation of the above, as follows:

"The differences between the United States and the republic are likely to be soon amicably arranged, and the executive has been, it is said, authorized by the Senate to settle the present condition of the relations between our country and the republic of the United States of North America, and considering the importance of arranging, by means of negotiation, the claims for indemnity made by the aforesaid government, on account of the losses suffered by her citizens on the 15th day of April, 1856, at Panama, it is decided."

I am indebted, sir, to the courtesy of Captain Erskine, of the British navy, for the extract from Consul Kartrig's letter, furnishing the first information of this important determination on the part of the Granadian government; and as Mr. Griffith, from whom Mr. Kartrig derived his information, is the British charge d'affaires at Bogota, there can be scarcely a doubt of the accuracy of his statement. Captain Erskine assures me that it may be entirely relied upon. Should official notice of the fact be received by me in time for the ensuing mail, it will be duly transmitted.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, J. B. MONTGOMERY, Commanding U. S. Frigate Roanoke.

The Hon. ISAAC TUCKER, Secretary of the Navy.

The following is said to be the bill passed by the New Granadian Senate, for the settlement of the pending question:

The Senate and Chamber of Representatives of New Granada having taken into consideration the message which His Excellency, the President, has addressed to them on the subject of the relations between our republic and the republic of the United States of North America, and considering the importance of arranging, by means of negotiation, the claims for indemnity made by the aforesaid government, on account of the losses suffered by her citizens on the 15th day of April, 1856, at Panama, it is decided:

Art. 1. That the President be authorized to arrange and settle by amicable agreement the above mentioned claims, and to bring the matter to conclusion without further requiring on his part the approbation of Congress, he being solely prohibited from trenching upon the rights of the national sovereignty, in any respect, or from so acting as to affect the territory of the national government, or the property in the railroad on the Isthmus of Panama, which property at the conclusion of the term granted in privilege to the present owners will belong to the national government.

Art. 2. For the completion of the terms of the agreement mentioned in the preceding article, his Excellency is authorized to accept the arbitration of some friendly government whose decision in the matter shall be binding upon each of the contracting nations.

MESSRS. MASON AND COX.—The report from Cincinnati that the Hon. Mr. Cox had been killed in Kentucky by his competitor, Hon. Mr. Mason, is discredited by the Louisville Journal. The affair is said to have occurred on the 8th in Morgan county, but the Mount Sterling Whig of the 10th, published in the adjoining county, makes no mention of it. We copy the following from the Louisville Democrat of the 11th instant:

"A painful rumor reached this city yesterday, which received some confirmation through the Cincinnati papers, that Messrs. Mason and Cox, the rival candidates for Congress in the ninth district, had had an affair in Morgan county upon an indefinite day this week, in which Mr. Cox had been slain and killed by Mr. Mason. We immediately telegraphed Mayville for information, and received a response from a reliable source to the effect that there was no news there relative to the rumor. We sincerely hope there is no foundation for the rumor, while we are painfully aware of the fact that the two gentlemen have had difficulties which might possibly have led to a personal encounter."

Later from Kansas. PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The St. Louis Democrat has advised from Kansas stating that Gov. Walker has issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to territorial laws by force, and warn the citizens of Lawrence not to organize under the Topeka charter. He also censures them for advising other towns to do so. Rumor has that seven hundred troops were summoned to march against Lawrence, and that Gov. Walker designs retaining the army in Kansas and break up the Utah expedition.

Kansas Affairs. NEW YORK, July 18.—The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that a dispatch to the President confirms the report that Gov. Walker had ordered troops to concentrate to quell the insurrection at Lawrence.

Decision in the Mitchell Case. CHICAGO, July 18.—The case of Mitchell, colored, vs. La-mar, white, in the U. S. Circuit Court, has been decided. Judge McLean argued Charles Drummond concerning the plaintiff has never been a slave, nor a descendant of a slave ancestor, and the presumption is that he is a free white man, and consequently entitled to sue in the federal court.

Walker's Men in a Booby-trap. The Washington Union publishes the following extracts of a letter from Capt. Montgomery, dated June 20th, 1857:

After closing my despatches by last mail (June 19) Commodore Mervine arrived here from Panama with two hundred and thirty-nine of the disbanded troops of Gen. Walker, and the agent of the Steam Ship Company, refusing to receive them for passage to the United States, soon after their arrival despatched a message to me, with an earnest request to land the men, and to the protection of the steamships at the wharf and the property belonging to the company. To have complied with this demand could not have failed (in contravention, as I believe, to the present views and policy of our government) to give him a brave to the New Granadian government, and expose my crew to the fatal effects of miasma, always at this season more or less prevalent during the night at Aspinwall. Therefore, as the only alternative left me, I directed that all of the sick and disabled men be sent to the United States, and the remainder of the men be received on board the Roanoke and Cyane, to be taken care of until some means of sending them to the United States should offer. Many of these men, sir, were in a deplorable condition, having tasted no food for many hours, diseased, and destitute. There had been but little sleep, if they had been left on shore many of them there this would have fallen a victim to disease and destitution in the streets of Aspinwall. Of the number received on board the United States ships, two hundred and fifty-seven are on board the Roanoke, and twenty-five on board the Cyane, to whom it became indispensable (for the preservation of the health and easiness of the ships) to send clothing and necessaries from the purse's stores; their own scanty supply, being in too flimsy a condition to be retained, was thrown overboard.

Among these adventurers there are men of fine intelligence and education, who are respectively connected in the United States, and recently held commissions in Walker's service.

"That the men may have the means (if desired) of imparting information to inquiring friends of these men, I enclose herewith a list of their names and residence in the United States."

"I also enclose the sick list of the Roanoke, showing the favorable state of health prevailing among the crew, in contrast with that of the supercargoes (Walker's men), and if the board of health should be so inclined, I enclose a list of the names of the supercargoes, and unless some provision should soon be made for their transportation to the United States, that I shall be compelled to proceed to the Belize, in order (if possible) to land them at New Orleans."

Three other letters, respectively dated July 2d and July 4th, have been received from the same source, from which we learn that the sick and disabled men of Walker's army now on board these vessels will be retained, and the well men from the northern States sent home in the barque Release.

The Cyane sailed about the 5th instant for Boston. The Saratoga was ordered to sail for San Juan del Norte on the 20th. Of Walker's men on board the Roanoke, 172 are from New Orleans, 65 from New York, and 19 from California.

The following is extracted from an address delivered at the East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, some weeks since, by Bishop Morris:

"I deem it not unimportant or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time, namely: as to how far a minister of the gospel ought to be engaged in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into his pulpit, he finds his congregation composed of men of different views, of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him in a part of the congregation, which will tend to diminish his influence. I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day, will be to engender strife and hard feeling in his congregation."

"But some may ask whether we are not citizens like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust I have not proved recreant to the obligation resting upon me as a citizen, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been engaged in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting, or spent above five minutes at any one election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the time of the election, and I trust I have not been likely to be the least excitement to the people, or to the election, although I have not, for the forty years that I have been engaged in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting, or spent above five minutes at any one election. 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